THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before I take up the other Special mentions, etc., I want to make an announcment. We, yesterday, had some discussion on the working of the ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation. The discussion is to continue today. But, as the Minister is needed in the other House at 4 o'clock, the discussion and the reply would conclude by 4 o'clock. Anybody who wants to speak should keep in mind this time restraint.

Now, Mr. Narayanasamy.

Re: Tardy Implementation, by Central Government, of Reservation to Backward Classes

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to raise an important issue regarding reservation to Backward Classes. This Government has . been telling the people of this country that it is committed to social justice. The Mandal Commission recommendations were notified by the V.P. Singh Government but they could not be carried through. Then in 1991, when the Congress Government was in power,....it was implemented giving benefit to the backward classes in employment and also helped in improving the sevice conditions of the backward class employees. Madam, the backlog relating to the year 1993 in giving employment opportunities to the backward classes by giving them 27 per cent reservation, right from Class-A to Class-D posts, has not been cleard and the reservation policy has not been followed strictly by the present Government though during the Congress regime, the reservation policy was implemented to the extent possible. For the last ten months, we have been writing to the Government of India for the purpose of giving benefit of reservation to the backward classes—socially and economically backward people of this country—but unfortunately, our requests have been given a go by. The Social Welfare Ministry, which is a nodal Ministry, have been saying that the various ministries of the Government of India are not adhering to the guidelines which are being sent by the Social Welfare Ministry. I would like to quote the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. The Mandal Commission has clearly indicated the position in respect of only three or four Departments of the Government of India. In the Cabinet Secretariat, out of twenty employees, eighteen employees are forward castes employees, one belongs to the Scheduled Caste and one to the OBC. In the Defence Department—I am not speaking about the defence personnel—out of 1,379 employees, 1,322 employees belong to the forward castes, 48 employees belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes because the reservation policy has not been implemented fully. There is no OBC employee. In the Central Government Secretariat, out of 11,707 employees, 10,564 are upper caste employees, 840 are the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes employees and 303 employees come from the backward class. In the Central Government Departments, the total number of employees is 81,325. Out of them, 71,000 are upper caste employees, 5,399 are the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe employees and only 4,000 employees out of the total of 81,325 employees come from the OBCs. Then the total number of employees in the public sector undertakings is 80,994. Out of them, 73,000 employees belong to the upper castes, 3652 belong to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe and 3,719 belong to the OBCs. The National Front Government took up the issue of the Mandal Commission as a national issue. It was their national plant at the time of elections. Now, they are in power in the name of the United Front. The present Government has given a go by to the entire thing, whether it is employment, whether it is concerned with giving promotion to them, the policy of

giving 27 per cent reservation to the OBCs was implemented by the Congress Government. Madam, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Association has been recognised for the purpose of protecting the interests of the employees coming from these castes. But unfortunately, the Ministry of Personnel writes to various Ministries to recognise the Backward Classes Employees Welfare Association. It has been ignored by various Ministries. Apart from that, in the UPSC examinations, out of 50.5 per cent reservation, 27 per cent reservation has to be given to the backward class candidates who appear for the written examination. They come on merit. They have been classified for reservation. But they are not being considered. This is an injustice being done by the Government of India to the OBCs people in the whole country who are 55 per cent of the total population in this country. Madam, unfortunately, the present Government, which has taken up the OBCs' issue as their election plank, is silent about the same today. They have not bothered to address themselves to this issue. They are not helping the Government employees whose associations have not been recognised. They are not helping the OBC students who have to write the examination and who have written the examination. When they come on merit, they should be considered in the merit category. They should not be put in the reservation list. This kind of injustice is done to them. Even the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys are affected by this. Therefore, I want the Government of India to react. When they say they are for social justice, they should also act in that manner. They should protect the interests of the Backward Classes, the down-trodden people, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Otherwise, they will be only paying lip service to these people. They are trying to cheat the people of this country. I made several representations to the Railway Minister. The Railway Minister is a high-flying Minister. I wrote to the Minister for Personnel. He said that reservation will not be given. I had met the former Prime Minister, Shri Deve Gowda, and said, "You should appoint a Parliamentary Committee to take care of the SC and ST people." The Prime Minister had no time. This is the way this Government is functioning. It is a queston of life and death of 51 per cent population of this country. Let this Government come out openly in this august House. Let them say that they are for social justice and they are for the backward people and they will implement the Mandal Commission's recommendations and the judgment given by the Supreme Court in the Indra Sawhney case.

SHRI SOM PAL (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, I would request you to allow me to raise a very specific point connected with the phenomenon which was mentioned by my friend Shri Naryanasamy. This is a very serious matter. Some of the Government and Semi-Government organisations have been advertising for senior posts wherein they are asking for service experience of five to 10 years in Class I and above positions. The posts are for Backward Classes. When these persons are selected, they are required to produce a Backward Class certificate. When they approach the respective State administrative departments, they are denied these certificates. I approached the hon. Welfare Minister in this regard. I wrote to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Deve Gowda. I wrote to three Chief Ministers. But certificates have not been issued. The plea taken is that these persons belong to the creamy layer. We all know that the creamy layer concept applies to the progeny of people who have corssed the threshold and who have been holding high positions for a while and who have been income-tax payers and Class I officers. This is a dichotomy. Either these posts should not be advertised for Backward classes or clear-cut instructions should be issued by the Central Government and stringent punishment

should be given if the certificates are not issued. This has to be taken care of. The Government should give a clear cut direction: in this egard.

THE MINISTER OF INFORM ATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Madam, I wish to say something...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJI RAO SHINDE (Maharashtra): Madam, I would like to associate myself... *(Interruptions)*...

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE (Maharashtra): Madam, we all would like to associate ourselves...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गोविनन्दराम मिरी (**मध्य प्रदेश**): मैडम, मैं इनके वक्तव्य को ऐसोसिएट करता हूं।

उपसभापति: मंत्री जी कुछ बोल रहे हैं। I have 24 Special Mentions.

SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI (Madhya Pradesh): I would like to say only one thing before the Minister reacts.

महोदय, मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अहम मुद्दा श्री नारायणसामी जी ने उठाया है, इस संबंध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बहुत से फैसले हुए हैं और दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि जो फैसला अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्ग के हित में है, उस फैसले को आधार न मानकर ऐसे फैसले जिनमें उनको कहीं कोई रास्ता मिल गया है, गली मिल गई है, उनको आधार मानकर जी. ओ. जारी किए गए हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जो सरकार की एग्ज़क्यूटिव है, उसकी नीयत पर हमको संदेश हो रहा है कि इतने फैसले जो पक्ष में आ रहे हैं, उनको आधार मानकर जी. ओ. जारी नहीं हो रहा है पर जिस फैसले में कहीं कोई गली दिख रही है या रास्ता दिख रहा है, उसको आधार मानकर जी. ओं जारी हो रहे हैं। मैंने नारायणसामी जी ने, सिन्दे जी ने, खापड़ें जी ने और हम सबने मिल कर, करीब 50-100 एम. पीज़. ने मिलकर एक ज्ञापन संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री जी को दिया है और हम लोगों ने उसमें एक ड्राफ्ट जी. ओ. जारी हो तो हमारे वर्ग के लोगों के साथ न्याय होगा। तो मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन है कि जो ज्ञापन हम लोगों ने सामूहिक रूप से जारी किया है, उसकी जरूर वे पूर्ति करें।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we can have a full-fledged discussion on this.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): Before the hon. Minister reacts, will the Minister take note that at least in all other aspects the bureaucracy maintains the seniority. Let them maintain the seniority at least in following the Supreme Court and High Court judgements. Why is it that you have left hundreds of judgments that have come in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not passed G.O.s for implementing them? When there are other judgments, even the latest which is against the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the whole bureaucracy has stood up and they have been working day and night for passing the Government orders to scuttle the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Will the Government take note to instruct the bureaucarcy to get the seniority at least? When you claim your seniority for promotion, the Supreme Court's orders also have to be considered on seniority basis. Even the Contempt of Court proceedings have been ignored But the latest judgments which have' come overnight against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are making the Government burn the midnight oil for passing orders. I would request the Government to take note of it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, I take this opportunity to reiterate the solemn commitment of the Government to protect the legitimate interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes more particularly in respect of their promotional avenues. As Mr. Jogi has rightly pointed out, that judgment was dealing with the question of OBCs, it was not dealing with the question of SCs and STs at all. Therefore, I am not competent to comment on the judgment but the Government is committed to the

policy of providing promotional avenues for the SCs and STs, if necessary by legislative measures. Mr. Narayanasamy raised many issues in regard to OBCs. I do not want to answer dicks. The dicks are butter taken care of by the Government in its stride. But I take his suggestions in the right spirit. Mr. Som Pal has also made the same point in regard to application of "creamy layer." As he rightly pointed out, "creamy layer" applies only to the progeny and not to the first generation employess. He is right, to the best of my knowledge Mr. Hanumanthappa with his vast knowledge has also referred to this point. I can only assure you that the Government will soon consider all these issues and issue apropriate orders. Under no circumstances the interest of SCs and STs and OBCs will be allowed to be harmed at all. The House is entirely united on this and the Government is totally competent.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your maiden participation from this side of the House and giving assurances to a large number of people: I appreciate it.

RE: Demand for Prime Minister's Initiative for Solving Haryana's Outstanding Problems

SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA (Haryana): Thank you, Madam. Madam, our hon. Prime Minister visited Punjab last Sunday, i.e. 4th of May, 1997. While addressing meeting at Jalandhar the Prime Minister said that the burden which was carried by the Punjab Government to contain terrorism would be shared by the Government of India or would be shared by the nation as Punjab did have a proxy war. what Punjab was doing was for the nation, not for itself alone. Madam, the amount which the prime Minister said, is about Rs. 8000 crores, madam, of course, this was done on the demand of the Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Prakash Singh Badal. We appreciate the gesture of the hon. Prime Minister. But there is one question which has arisen before the people of Haryana. Now, Haryana as the next-door neighbour of Punjab also had to bear the brunt of terrorism and Haryana also had to contain terrorism. If Punjab fought a proxy war, Haryana fought a double proxy war. The problem in Haryana was a ran sut of the problem in Punjab. What Haryana did more was that it insulated the problem of extremists from reaching the national Capital. Therefore, if the burden of Rs. 8,000 croes in respect of Punjab is to be shared by the nation, then the burden of Rs. 1,000 crores that Haryana spent for the same purpose should also be shared by the nation. The people of Haryana very naturally and genuinely demand that the Central Government should also share this burden of more than Rs. 1000 crores that Haryana has spent.

While addressing a Press conference at Amritsar on the same day the Prime Minister invited the Punjab Chief Minister, Shri Prakash Singh Badal, for discussion on the Punjab problem. At the same time, the Prime Minister also said that the inter-State matters pending between Punjab and Haryana should be discussed and resolved by both the Chief Ministers bilaterally. Now, the Chief Minister of Punjab has been invited for a discussion on various problems, of which the predominant ones relate to inter-State matters. The Chief Minister of Punjab, while addressing the conference, had specified that Chandigarh should immediately be transferred to Punjab. This statement has caused a serious apprehension in the minds of the people of Haryana. The Government of Haryana and the people of Haryana feel that since they have not been invited for this discussion, the State of Haryana can be discriminated against and ignored as has been done in the past. There are very serious problems confronting the State of Haryana. I would like to appeal very